

LOVE-A SONNET.

As when the harpin strices the various strings, And (though unseen unto the carsiess eye) With short and quick vibrations they reply; Moving the air with their swift futterings, Moving the air wakened wavelet softly sings And bears the tender melody on high, So that to all the sepayre slumbering nigh New animation and delight it brings

So love doth move the fibers of my heart
With short and quick vibrations and soft trills;
And, at the touch of its resttless are,
My frame with such delightful ferror fills, Its sinews glow and quiver in every part Til love's sweet rapture every member thrills, —Hepty Linden in Pioneer Presz.

WOMAN AND HOME.

TRACING THE DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FANCY WORK

A Biography of the Baby-Care of the Finger Nalls-Simple Life for Children. Working for Humanity-Cowardice. Hints for the Reusekeeper.

It is quite a study to trace the development of what is called women's fancy work. If one takes up an old book on the matter it is found to contain various chapters on leather work, war work, and paper flowers, picture es made of beans and rice, landscapes composed of publics, moss and pieces of bark, and decalcomanie pictures. There use to be manuals of knitting, tatting and crochet work. Every girl had to have a knitted pursa, a tatting set of lingerie and crocheted edges for trimming underwear. She should know how to knit suspenders and sm caps for her future spouse, tidies and bedspreads for her mamme, and afghans and shirts for her baby friends. In those days the guest chamber had match boxes and oes made from perforated card board and worsted, a fly catcher or air castle hanging from the chandeller; worsted lamr mats and Jeva canvas toilet sets; all in as many colors as the rainbow. The young lady's work basket hald a square of canvas being transformed into a worsted landscape, por trait of a poodle, or gorgeous bunch of flow ers. On the walls hung a newspaper basket manufactured from old hoopskirt wires, a stiff shell picture frame, and a most excellent unlikeness in crayon of some member of the

But there were some things the girl of the period produced that will always remain beautiful. The pressed sea mosses make just as interesting a little portfolio today as when they graced the somber old parlor of yesterday. The dainty embroidery on muslin and grass cloth, the graceful vince and flowers worked out on soft fiannel, the fine hom-stitching, the drawn thread work, hended down to us from nimble fingers of bygone days, are as beautiful needlework as any-

The herbariums of flowers and leaves pressed in some old book have developed into work with a flower press, and such art arrangements as the stationers get out to co tair pressed flowers as souvenirs of different ies. Leather work has been supplanted by wood carving full of life and beauty. The conventional worsted work has given place to embroidery on beautiful texture that takes high rank in art work, and is essentially teminina. While it vies with the grandmother accomplishments with the needle in its delicacy and finish, it has gained strength in breadth and boldness of design, of arrangement of color, and warm tones and variety of fabrics. The deathly wan flower art ha rises into wax and clay modeling, and whereas the caller used to be entertained by sketch books of old castles and ruined copied from unnatural landscapes, today be looks on a painted screen radiant with groups of natural flowers, a silken banper with a lifelike bird singing on a swinging vine, a canvas on the easel illied with no ding pansies; bits of life gleaming out here

and there and everywhere.

In the shop windows can be seen mostartistic embroideries and paintings effectively worked up into all kinds of articles for home adornment, from toilet articles to parlor draperies and hangings, all the product of feminine fingers and fancies. There are so-ficties of decorative art where one will find tiles, wood carvings, designs in brouze and plastic sketches, the results of women's fancy for art work. The societies of associated artists design and manufacture rare textile fabrics for embroideries and paintings. Every industrial association and charity school for girls has its department where art is taught. - New York Sun.

A Blography of the Baby.

A pleasant custom, that I am sure more mothers would like to observe if they knew baby's life. Our children's earliest years must ever remnin a blank in their memory, and who can tell with what delight they may in after years peruse the pages that may give them a clue to the happenings of that won-

Quee, when looking over some rubbish in my mother's garret, I found a package of old letters, some of which had been written by grandmother to my mother when I was a tiny infant, and never shall I forget the eagerness with which every word referring to that remarkable baby was devoured. The rolor of hair and eyes, weight at birth, a suggestion concerning the name, etc., all were invested with a stronge charm for me; yet the facts were pitifully meager, and when my own sweet taby came, I resolved to keep for her future gratification a systemati record of her progress and achievements. To be sure there isn't time to do much at once, but I plan to write a few lines each month, even though baby has to sit on my lap during

It takes but a few minutes and if the darling, whee grown, shall value her baby hissurely the reward will be sufficient. Such a record could conveniently be kept in a small blank book and in any way desired. be about his business down here—business I
Mine begins with a newspaper notice of has left in the hands of the faithful to do? baby's birth, and is followed by a minute description of the interesting little maiden, aire doubly endowed, who promised to keep Then in order of occurrence are chromicled the principal events of her habyhood, together with many hopes, reflections and the contract and starve on a crust if I found prayers of her manuma. When hany was a him out a coward, for of all things detectfew months old we printed her tiny hand and foot on one page by carefully rubbing ink on a flunk is the worst. And what is any man their with a sponge and pressing them on the paper. What would not you and I give if we hands in his pockets and watches, without today could see the imprint of our own baby protest, a brute pounding a barsel. And what

A lock of silken bair graces one page, and here and there throughout the history are short peems clipped from papers and magacourse appropriate for buby. Other features, to make the account interesting, could be added from time to time as taste or ingenuity might suggest, and the history itself could five minutes in each month could be deveted to this purpose I would sarnestly recommend other to do so much for the future happiness of har little ones,-Ladies' Home

Care of the Finger Natis.

Our finger nails grow out about three times a year They should be trimmed with seissore once a week, not so close as to leave no room for the dirt to gather, for then they do pact the ends of the fingers, as was designed by nature; besides, if trimmed too close at the corners, there is danger of their

substance, as it destroys the delicacy of their structure and will at length give them an unnatural thickness. We are not favorably impressed as to the

cleanliness of a person who keeps his nailtrimmed to the quick, as it is often done to prevent dirt gathering there; whereas, if a margin were allowed, it would be an index to the cleanliness of the hands, from which the collections under the finger made. Leave a margin, then, and the mo-ment you observe that these collections need wal, you may know that the hands need washing, when they and the nails are both

cleaned together.

Most persons are familiar with those trou bits of skin which loosen at the roots of the finger nails; it is caused by the adhering to the nail, which, growing out-ward, drags the skin along with it, stretching it until one end gives way. To prevent this, the skin should be loosened from the mill ence a week, not with a knife or scissors but with something blunt, such as the end of an ivory paper cutter; this is best done after soaking the fingers in warm water, then pushing the skin back gently and slowly; the white speeks on the nails are made by scraping the null with a knife at a point where it

Biting off the finger nails is an uncleanly practice, for thus the unsightly collections at the ends are kept eaten clean! Children may be broken of such a flithy habit by causing them to dip the ends of their fingers several times a day in wormwood bitters, without letting them know the object. If this is not sufficient, cause them to wear caps on each finger until the practice is discontinued.-

Simple Life Best for Children.

Happiness is the natural condition of every normal child, and if the small boy or girl has a peculiar facility for any one thing it is for self entertainment, with certain granted ditions, of course. One of these is cal freedom and a few rude and simple play shings. Agreeable occupation is as great a necessity for children as for adults, and be ed this almost nothing can be contributed to the real happiness of a child.

"I try hard to make my children happy," said a mother, with a sigh, one day, in de-

"Stop trying," exclaimed a practical friend at her elbow, "and do as a neighbor of mine does,"

"And how is that?" she asked, delefully. "Why, she simply lets her children grow and develop naturally, only directing their growth properly. She has always thrown them, as far as practicable, upon their owr resources, taught them to wait upon thein-selves—no matter how many servants she had-end to construct their own playthings. When she returns home from an absence they await but one thing—their mother's kiss. Whatever has been brought for them is bestowed when the needed time comes Nothing exciting is allowed to them at night, and they go to bed and to sleep in a wholesome mental state that insures restful slumher. They are taught to love nature, and to feel that there is nothing arrayed so finely as the hily of the field, the bees and the butterflies; there is nothing so mean as a lie, nor anything so miserable as disobedience that it is a disgrace to be sick, and that good health, good teeth and good temper from plain food, plenty of sleep, and being

In order to thrive, children require a certain amount of "letting alone," Supreme faith in the mother, few toys, no finery, plain food, no drugs, and early to bed, an the best things for making them happy .-

A Woman Working for Humanity. You are distributing tracts or making clothes for the poor, or visiting the nick, or throwing yourself into this cause or movement with all your body and soni,

Madam, you are not doing nearly as much good as you think you are. You are only feeding and clothing a few bodies who will in all probability be just as hungry and ragged next year at the same date, and come to you, as usual, with their months and rent garments both wide open. Or, you are working to pech a movement when possibly you need far more to push yourself in every direction. You are expending a vast amount of force and enthusiasm in attending exciting meetings, listening to speakers, good, bad, indifferent and all other kinds, being possibly one of the lot yourself, and you get up in the merning too tired out and fagged out to get up any interest in anything.

You wonder where your strength has gone Why, madam, it went into Thursday night's public reform meeting. It was a part of the enthusiesm which prevailed the You can't get up such a good time as you had there on empty benches. There must be people to fill them, people to talk, people to heels when they are pleased, people to feel excited or indignant, and talk excitedly or Indignantly, as the "tyrants," or wrong loors, whoever they may be, are beld up to the audience's execution. People must expend strength to do this. Nor can they up again in an hour, nor in five hours. You are one of those people. You had a good, warm, exciting time at last night's meeting, and now you must pay for it. You were on a mental spree, possibly, at the temperance meeting, along with the rest, and now you feel the reaction, just the same as if you'd taken your stangulant out of a bottle -Prentice Mulford in New York Star.

A Case of Cowardice.

A woman came to me one evening and told me that a certain neighborhood was all excitement because of the constant and crue heating of a child by its adopted parents. whip him constantly," said she, "and one can hear the little fellow pleading and begging for mercy between the blows." "So! And you sit around and listen, do you? said I. "Well, to my thinking, you are just ex-actly as bad as the doer of the cruel deed." Think you the Lord is going to hold you and me guiltless, if the day ever dawns when he es up his accounts, that we have been such speaks and cowards that we dared not

if I were a girl and engaged to a million me on honey dew and clover all the days of my life when I married him, I would break able in the sight of good women and angels, better than that who stands around with his is any man or woman but a partaker in the crims who allows the inhuman beating of a motherless child in his or her hearing, and never lifts a finger to interfered Up sines by way of variety, and which are of you and find your birthright to a soul! Off natures of mice! Do not mesquerade any longer as human beings when you put bu-manity to shame! If God had intended you to carry yourself in the world as an oyste clination permitted. But if no more than he would have put you in a shell and plauted

> Pretension and Cheap Ornamentarion It is at comparatively small expense that the average housewife must adorn her home. A multitude of magazines and books are urging her on, giving directions how to make coverings and ornaments for every article in every room from garret to cellar

gilding the neils and the door knobs, making pine look like ebony, and common earthen ware like choicest Sevres. How falsel how vulgar! what a sham! Home made de growing into the flack, causing inconvenience and sometimes great pain. The collections under the ends of the sails should not be removed by snything harder than a brush or a port piece of wood, nor should the sails be They do not make your home attractive. If peraped with a peakuife or ether metallic rou have not the qualities of mind and

heart that will keep your boys off the street at night, they will not be stayed by a handpainted milking stool tied with a yellow satin bow and a Turkish scart across your center table; if you have not for your friends a gracious welcome and hospitable cheer they will not come for the frippery in

your drawing room.

Wasshere no virtue in the substantialness and simplicity of the old fashioned parlor! Is not the personality of a room offtimes its greatest charm! Are not pretension and chosp ornamentation as much out of place in your home as they would be in your attirs! Then away with all these superficialities! Sweep out the whole array of tinsel and your drawing room. fringer and rags, ornaments that are no ornafringer and rags, ornament that are no crua-ments, that pervert the taste, that destroy the dignity and character of a home, making it look more like a curiosity shop than the dwelling of rafined, cultured people.—Dora V. Stoddard in Good Housekeeping.

A Child's Hunger for Love. Delays are always dangerous, but never so reedeemably as in the case of loving words irredeemably as in the case of loving word or deeds. It always proves impossible to speak to-morrow exactly the cordial or affectionate word which today demanded of us.

was so entirely prostrated with grief that some of the too officious friends asked her to consider if her sufferings were greater than

"Oh, It is not the same, it is not the same! she cried. "My little girl was different from other children; she was so loving! She used to come to me and beg me to kies her, or tak bor in my lap for a mi sute, and sometimes I was busy and told her to run away and play.

"I hurt her little heart. I made it shut up its tittle leaves when it ought to have been coaxed open by the sunshine. I shall never forgive myself." forgive myse

She never did forgive herself, and though she was almost pathetically loving to the children who were left, no lapse of time could ever erase from her mind the memory of that little girl who was hungry for love -Youth's Companion.

Illustrated Cook Books

Some young ladies who have attended cooking schools during the winter have collections of their favorite receipts. The little books, made by their own hands and illutrated in water colors, are quite unique. The cover of one has a picture of still life, apples, nuts, raisins and a glass of wine, while another has the portrait of a dainty cook, with sleeves rolled above the dimpled elbows and tumbled curis peeping out from beneath a lace frilled cap. In one book which I was permitted to look at the picture that illustrates salads is a lobster and lettuce leaves beside a pot of mustard and bottle of pepper, with a teaspoon lying near filled with salt. Slices of lemon and curled lettuce leaves form a border, in and out of which receipts are written in rhyme. The picture of salmon in another book is a genuine work of receipt, and the pretty affair shows so much skill one naturally wonders if the same hands can produce a real appetizing dish of escal-loped systems or an old fashioned apple pie.—

Against the "Crasy" Quilt. If I was a woman and had nothing better to do than to sit down and cut scraps of silk and satin velvet into pieces and then spend hours in sewing them together again into a "log cabin" or "crasy" quilt, Pd-I'd-well, I'd make clothes for a few of the ragged, distressed and forlorn little creatures of who swarm in all cities and are often found in small villages. A woman could read the entire works of Dickens, Macaulay and Hume, and keep up with all the leading magazines of the day in less time than it takes to make one "crasy" quilt; and they are night-marish sort of things when done. A white marish sort of tange when done. A white spread, costing \$2, will give any bed an infin-tivity more elegant and restful appearance. This is a man's view and may not count for much.—Zenas Dane in Good Housekeeping.

Yes, to become polite and well bred is possmile to conquer the world: others must study long and patiently to achieve a The worst manner is born of self sufficient arrogance; a woman announces herself a vulgarian by every pompous sneer. The bad manners of the present are the out-cropping of ignorance and selfish indiffer-

To Toughen Glass Ware Put dishes, tumblers and other glass articles into a kettle; cover them entirely with cold water, and put the kettle where it will soon boil. When it has boiled a few minutes, set it aside, covered close, the water is cold, take out the glass. This process will harden the articles so that they will not be so easily broken.-Boston Budget.

The best method for cleaning old brass is to pour very strong ammonia over the bress, and then thoroughly scrub it with a regular scrubbing brush. After five minute labor, the brass will become as clear, bright and shiny as new metal. Then riuse it in

A wash which will remove the sunhurn acquired by outdoor spores is made by adding to twelve ounces of elder flower water six drams of common sods and six drams of powdered borax. Applied to the skin, it will make it as clear and as soft as a baby's.

Do not appropriate the best room for a guest chamber. Take that for yourself; your friend's stay is short. Still, make the room as cheerful as possible; hang the wall with pictures, and supply such beautiful things as taste suggests and means allow.

Hams may be wrapped in paper and packed in a barrel of ashes. Smoked ham or beef after being out can be hung in a coarse linen bag, tied closely to keep out flies, and hung in

tion of the lungs. It must be kept in a cool place, for if it sours it is very poisonous. Damp salt will remove the discoloration of cups and saucers caused by tea and careless

Hive syrup is good for croup or inflamma

A teaspoonful of salt in each herosene lamp makes the oil give a much clearer, better light.

A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will aid the whitening process.

Remove spots from furniture with kerosen

Keep cheese in a tight tin box.

It Was Becoming. Husband of economical views-That's a becoming bonnet, my dear. Wife of saroastic turns-Oh, yes, becom-ing very old and decrepit.-Washington

To Secure Long Life. A physician lecturing upon physical exer-cise declared that if only twenty minutes a day should be spent in physical exercise as an

adjunct to mental education, we might live to be 70 without a day's illness.—Boston

Alabama boasts of nineteen cotton mills, representing an investment of nearly \$2,000,-000, and an annual production of ever \$1,500,-

A new album for locks of hair is introduced. It contains specimens from the heads of those who are dear to the ewast-

English cavalry officers carry their watches

FRANCE'S EDUCATION.

IN SOME PARTICULARS FAR AHEAD OF THAT AMERICA.

The French System of Practical Instruction-The Aim of the Government-Art Education-Tech sical Schools-The Paris Primary Schools.

General education in France is "fully as thorough and graduitous as that of the United States, and in some particulars far shead of it, mainly so in the system of prac-

"Commencing with the kindergarten, the primary schools, the intermediate schools, awing and art schools, all have the same manifest and outspoken tendency of raising the growing population into a people of skilled and well educated workmen who, by their superior training and intellectual out-fitting, will be better able to fight misery and poverby than at any period of the world be fore. All the instruction, tools, books, stationery-to the very poor even food and clothing-are given free of charge, so that omes an abode of pleasure and a dispenser of comforts to the poor children whose parents are not able to provide them with any of these blessings."

France spends 300,000,000f. a year to give its growing generation intellectual advance ment. In addition to this the ministers of war and of commerce contribute large sums for special schools, and Paris spends for municipal schools 30.000,000f., which is five times more money than was spent for this purpose in the time of the empire. Mr. Scho-enhof says "the school systems of other nations may be as complete in their educational ulities, but nowhere excepting in Switzerland and America is free instruction so sys-tematically carried out as in France. • • • Nowhere are industrial education and art education made, so te speak, an organic part of the whole system of public instruc-It begins with manual training, and with it is combined object teaching.

AIM OF THE GOVERNMENT. This seems to be the aim of the government. General education at first, and in time spe-

cial instruction. "1. To accustom the child to know the tools, to understand their use and to amuse him as much as possible with sketchings, outlinings, modeling and hand work. 2. To assist in the creation of apprentice schools in industrial centers to the end of giving to the pupils who follow the instruction dexterity in the use of the hand and other corresponding knowledge to prepare them for entering the Ecole des Arts et Metiers or manufacturing establishments. 3. To contribute to the expense of tools and machinery used in the superior, primary and other schools preparing for the technical schools. 4. To raise the standard of admission to the Ecole des Arts et Metiers by the greater efficiency given by these secondary primary schools with workshop practice connected. 5. To assist the superior local schools in the support of specially determined industries of the district. 6. To bring the principal schools to the highest degree of technical and scientific perfection by adding new courses of complementary exercises of special application, and to support and encourage as much as possible industrial socie-ties who maintain special public courses in the different industrial centers of the coun-

Americans who favor an art education as necessary for workmen had to combat old ideas and time bonored prejudices. Once, so long as cloth was thick or warm, or a bouse, as William Morris has it, was a "comfortable hutch," that sufficed. But as manufactures have increased, our "infantile productive powers" turning out more goods than we could conveniently use, we want a market for them. The Minnesota or Iowa man is satisfied, indifferent to the color, design, form, finish of the wares he makes or buys, yet the Mexican or Brazilian may feel disinclined to wear the goods we manufacture simply because they do not suit his taste as "color, design, form, finish." As Mr. Schoenhof aptly puts it:

"Many an article superior in wearing quality, and consequently of higher intrinsic alue, is rejected in competition with an inferior one, more plessing to the eve, however, in virtue of higher skill and taste employed in its ornamentation, coloring, shap-The particular manufacturer in the United States who ignores this fact and is obstinate stands the chance of ruin."

In Paris there are from fifty to seventyfive studios of designers for industrial art, and at their heads are designers of skill, with full knowledge of art industry or the adaptiveness of certain forms and ornamentations to materials. To these studies come the menufacturers who purchase ideas.

THE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS. All technical schools in France are under the supervision of the minister of commerce. The highest of these is the Ecole des Arts et Metiers. There are others at Aix, Angers and Chalons-sur-Marne. In the workshops are turned out competent foremen and super-intendents. The work in these schools, it is believed, will be better in the future, because the rising generation of Frenchmen, under that newer system, which teaches the child how to work earlier with his hands, will have

more time for theoretical study.

Special schools for trades are singular to France, as the Ecole Municipale Profession elle d'Ameublement, where pupils are taught to design and make artistic furniture. In theoretical studies the pupils are taught French, history, language, arithmetic, geometry, technology, history of industrial drawing, sketching, modeling and molding. Professional instruction consists of cabinet making, wood carving, turning, joiner work and upholstery. Instruction is free, and pupils are fed during school hours. The teachers are practical workmen. Somewhat similar in character is a school where carriage building is taught, and the Ecole d'Horlogerie, which gives education to those who work to become skilled watchmakers. With similar ends, many schools are now in the formation process in France for the making of mathematical, optical, telegraphic and surgical instruments. In Lyons there is a weaving school (Ecole de Tissage). In Paris, as a center of population, there are 280 primary schools for boys, 275 for girls, and the pupils number 200,000. The divisions are three-kindergarten schools, primary schools and superior primary schools (ecoles primaires et superieures).

Of the 285 primary schools in Paris ninety have workshops for the working of wood and iron, and in time workshops will be the con-stant adjunct. Everywhere in all the departments of France are to be found these schools, not elementary alone, but where the highest branches of technical art are taught Take, for instance, the apprentice school of Take, for instance, the apprentice school of decorative art applied to industry in Paris. "The object of this school is to give special instruction to special trades of an artistic nature—ceramic, glass, enameling, sculpturing and carving in wood, marble and ivory, metal casting (copper, bronze, fron), chasing, textile designing and decorative painting, furniture and artistic woodwork, modeling in clay and wax from plaster or from life. The instruction from this school is gratuitous, and all are admitted after having passed an examination in written papers or an exan examination in written papers or an ex-amination and a submitted drawing."—New York Titoes.

Where the Day Ends.

In a German chart, published in 1870 by Dr. Glatha, a line dividing places keeping Sunday and Monday respectively passes through Schring strain, leaving the Aleutian isles on the east, curves charply in between the Philippines on the west and Carolines on the east, then curves again sharply, sweeping north of Guipea and having the Chatham him on the west. As all places west of the line is is Sinday, while it is Sinday on the coats, when Traveler.

San Francisco politornen say they have serie son a drumbon Chinaman

THE HUMAN VOICE.

What It Is in Which the Soul of the Organ Consists.

The individual peculiarities and delicate expressions of the human voice have been looked upon as almost belonging to the soul, and as, therefore, incapable of reproduction. We recognize people by these slight, but sure, differences in quality, and think that "there is no mistaking that voice." We pay the same tribute to the individuality of each kind of masted instrument, being able to distin-guish one from another positively, by the quality of the sound only, after hearing pre-cisely the same musical note struck upon

The first question to be answered is, wha is the difference in the sounds of dif-ferent voices and of different musical instruments by which we distin-guish them, if it is difference neither in the londness nor in the pitch of the tone pro-duced! It is the simultaneous sounding of other notes which accompany faintly the note played upon the instrument, not loud enough to be heard, but giving it richness and quality in precisely the same way that a chord makes a richer sound than a single note. These extra notes, sometimes cailed sympathetic vibrations, are too faint to be separately recognized, but they modify the original note, giving it a richness, quality of "timbre" which differs for every instrument. The piano is richer than the its strings are surrounded by a case which imparts the vibrations of each string to such of the other strings as are in accord with it, thereby causing those nearest in agreement to accompany every note struck. The pro-portion of faint notes which accompany the note played is different in different kinds of note panyou is different in different kinds of musical instruments, being affected by the shape of the case, the material, etc.; hence the difference in quality of sound.

In talking, the sounds of the voice are made

nearly all in one note, and articulation is simply the effect of rapid and decided variations in the quality or the timbre of the note, as if the instrument which was sounding was rapidly changed from an organ to a vialin, a plane, etc., as the different syllables are pronounced. These changes in the musical nature of the mouth are made by using the tongue, palate, lips and teeth to vary its shape and bring out the extra vibrations the various proportions of different musical instruments from moment to moment. In other words, speech or articulation consists of one tone produced by the voice or vocal chords, and then modified by the various shapes which the mouth can assume so as to possess at will the quality giving properties of any instrument. This fuffexibility of the voice is illustrated by the fact that the voice can imitate almost any musical instrument. Many people do not realize that a conversa carried on in nearly a single tone with variations in its quality only. we vary the pitch of the notes produced by the voice, as well as the quality, we are sing-ing, and when we vary the pitch without varying the quality, that is, without pro--Harper's Weekly.

The Jackals of Calcutta.

Kind friends had warned us, ere we retired to sleep the first night in Calcutta, not to suppose that there was anything the matter if we should hear the cry of the jackals. But for that warning I do not know what our feelings would have been when, awakened from our first sleep by them, we heard a pack pass close to the house. It seemed to us as though the conscience of the whole city had unbarred the portals of hell and put a trumpet in the hand of every liberated flend. I had presumptuously imagined that famil-iarity with the concerts of London cats would enable me to sleep through the jackald offerts.

But though the cat has undeniable power he can never hope to reach the top notes of the jackal. This latter, indeed, lacks the conversational variety of the more domestic animal. He confines himself mainly to one tune, which begins in a semi-apologetic low note, then ascends a little, still with a suspi-cion of apology and explanation that he did not mean to make quite so much noise but could not help it; and then the flood gates are open, and seening to say that he does not care he yells with eestatic abandon. Terrible "wandering voice" of the night jackal appears a poor creature should be be come upon in his own proper person by day. True his touth are to be respected, but that is because, like all carrion feeders, his bite is more or less poisonous. He is himself a sneaking coward, useful, however, beyond description. No system of drainage will en able Calcutta to dispense with its natural scavengers, and of these the jackal is among the most efficient. Peering into dark corners and with a nose keen to scent out what has escaped even the crow's bright eye little as that seems to miss, he fills a specia place in the sanitary economy of the city of palaces.—"Turbans and Tails."

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